WHOLE NO. 10.625. WASHINGTON.

Receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau Yesterday Nearly Two Million Dollars.

Suits to be Instituted Against Derelict Southern Postmasters.

Rearly Seven Hundred Special Pardons Granted Letter from Major General Sickles to During the Week.

Dismissal of Virginia Confiscation Cases by the United States Court.

Colored Troops Returning from the South.

Reforms Inaugurated in the Interior Department.

PINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Internal Revenue receipts returned to-day ed to \$1,851,197. tes of indebtedness for the week ending so-day amount to the sum of \$7,906,540, and the muti

d currency destroyed during the same period amount to \$409.616. INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. The Commissioners of Internal Revenue to-day de-sided that publishers of newspapers whose receipts herefrom exceed one thousand dollars annually should

be licensed as manufacturers, and such license will cover all sales of their manufactures at or from the place of on, and also the printing and sale of billhea's PIRGINIA CONFIRCATION CASES DISMISSED.

pled during the last few days with confiscation cases pled during the last few days with connect on cases.

Libels have been duly filed in all such actions, and
orders have been made thus far granting aismissal from
the calendar of upwards of one hundre it cases on pay-

REFORMS IN THE INTERIOF, DEPARTMENT. rently Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Departdit as an upright supery sor of the home interests of the unity. To-day he w.dresses a circular to the several de of bureaus in which he enjoins upon those officials determination ty, exact as much labor and attention the business of the government from every officer and appleye in the department as if they were working in a Secretary to the mapleye in the department as if they were working in he Secretary's own interests and paid by him out of his map pecket. He also "hopes to be able to discern the insetepod of that epril de corps among government decors in his department which is indispensable to its necessful administration and their own efficiency." MARKICT SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS TO BE PROSE

are to be instituted by the Post Office Department unst postmusters in the Southern States who were in ORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE—PARDON SEEKERS

minution was perceptible to-day in the number at the White House. General Wool called al Butler was in waiting last evening and this morn tor Wilson was observed emerging from the stery. The pardon seekers railled in fair force and the close of the day, and are reported to have a more than usually successful. The number granted this week is probably three times the number or may pro-ding one, and will reach six or seven hundred at least. Z. Pope Walker, of Huntaville, Ala., first rebel Secretary
War; his brother, Peroy Walker, of Mobile, and Jas.
E. Pugh, of Ala., ex-member of the federal Congress,
Save been pardoned during the week.

THE ARREST OF THE OVERTONS. It is believed much greater proof of criminality will answire in the trial of Overton and his son, recently created in New York for counterfeiting United States arrency, than is fereshadowed in the Herald's account day. Overton senior is an old offender; is proba artner in the manufacture of many of the most al counterfeits in existence, and may be used in ction and conviction of other parties but little d at present. Some startling exposures are an-

COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT. The Seeth and in Texas, are on their way to Washing to be mustered out of the service. They are expected soon to arrive. Other colored regiments will endoubtedly be recalled shortly from the South, as the weak of reducing the volunteer military force goes on. It seems to be the policy of the War Department to receive the people of the late reboillous region as fast as possible from the distasteful presence of darkey guards.

LEANS.

De Poet Office Department has concluded a contract of George A. Fitch for daily mail service from New Orsans to Mobile, via O'Rourke's bay, St. Louis, Shieldstoo', Pass Christian, Rosalia, Mississippi City, Beloxi, can Springs and Pascagoula.

SCTIVE BUSINESS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

be detective business of the Provost Marshal's Depaiment has not been greater since the war than it now
The mustering out of officers at the close of the reteeon, with the consequent examination of papers and
sling their accounts, has brought to light innumerable
case of peculation which require the apprehension of
peous in nearly every State in the Union. A vast
amount of petty chicanery was indulged in during the
weby uniformed officials, who little expected the govrance would ever go to the expense of sending detect.

MAMINING SURGEONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU. rs. Henry Conkling, of Bloomington, Ill., and A. D. Beard, of Finley, Ohio, were to-day appointed examin-menurgeous of the Pension Bureau.

PERSONAL.

Mjor General Wool and H. J. Raymond arrived at

Ajor General O. O. Howard is expected to return this eeing from a tour of juspection of freedmen's affairs Saughout Virginia. Commissioner Orton, of the Internal Revenue Barcau,

and Assistant Solicitor Risley, of the Treasury Depart mad their respective duties.

Copnel A. E. Markland, so long identified with the mi

postal service of the government, leaves for Cali-

eparament, has been appointed as clerk to the Idaho dian Superintendency, under the supervision of Gov.

e chinees who went from this city, Georgetows and e of the river counties of Virginia into the relei ar-take rank among the best class of citizens we have. the war is over, and they have come home. In this aborhood they are quiet and subdued; while further sy, across the river in Virginia, their worst offence are

horses and other loose property, and these cases become less frequent as the property is removed from within their reach.

The consular office of the State Department is to-da in receipt of a dispatch from the consul at Piragus who has been an organizer and systematizer of the political and social interests of Greece since the revolution for independent government. The deceased was Presiden of the National Assembly, for many years Prime Minister and at different times Ambassador of Greece to Cor tinople and the Court of St. James.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1865.

My Dear Kilpater I have received yours of the 2ist, inviting me to go up into Sussex with you on the 28th. I wish my engagements here permitted me to do so, for I am sure we would enjoy a day or two at the fair, and especially the promised sport at the races. The journals give glowing accounts of your animated and brilliant campaign in New Jersey, and if I were a Jeyseyman, like yourself. I about he in the thickest of the second of the contract of t generous and unjust things that are said of your motives and conduct, I feel inclined to break through all the reserve about politics I have imposed on myself while in the army, and draw some of the copperhead fire that is entrated so hotly upon you just now.

erted themselves to put the democratic party of New Jersey in power. I believe the masses of the democrat of New Jersey are to-day as pairfolic as one of our countrymen, but the controlling leaders have manage, to put the State in an attitude of obstinate and persistent hostility to the Union sentiment of the nation. In New York the Democratic State Convention has recently de-clared that "banishing a" minor party considerations, and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and generous pa triotism, they cord ally support President Johnson in the policy which 'se has avowed to enable the States late

the policy which 'se has avowed to enable the States late in the revolt to put their governments in practical operation, and 'd'all such constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country and restore and cement, the 'union of the States.' As I understand it, this is 'procte' ally the ground you occupy in New Jersey in supporting the Union pistform.

"The parties in power in New Jersey might learn a good deal from South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. In those States, when slavery was found dead, it was decently buried by the voluntary decrees of the people, pronounced by the conventions now in session. New Jersey refuses her assent to an amendment of the iederal constitution abolishing slavery. Is this democratice We do not so understand it in New York. Here the Democratic Convention halls with commendation "the frank and generous acceptance by the Southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including the abandomment of slavery." This is right and manly. All parties agree to it.

When I read the so-called democratic platform of New Jersey for 1865 I find there are effort to screen the rebessfrom their treason by casting the blame of the rebellion on the Northern majority which elected the lamented Lincoln; I find there a long and not very novel lecture about the limited powers of the federal government; the advantages of specie currency; the right of the States to do as they please; that our national debt is a calamity and a curse; a demand for the admission into the Congress of the United

of the federal government; the advantages of specie currency; the right of the States to do as they please; that our national debt is a calamity and a curse; a demand for the admission into the Congress of the United States of all persons elected according to the laws of their States (a demand which would restore Davis, Slidelt, Toombs and their associates to Congress, whether pardoned or not, and in spite of their treason); and, in one breath, the administration of President Johnson is condemned for arresting Northern traitors and for refusing pardon to definal Southern rebels.

The truth is, I do not believe the authors of the New Jersey democratic platform of August 30, 1865, regard the rebels as having lost either rights or consideration by their treason. Neither the rebellion nor its authors are denounced. No one is denounced except the government that put the rebellion down. These are not the real sentiments of the New Jersey democracy. They will repudiate them, as the same mischievous errors have been already repudiated in New York, and I rejoice to see you charging through them, as, under Pleasonton, you broke the energy's lines at Brandy Station, and as you afterwards drove the flying fee before you to his hiding place behind the fortifications of Rehmond.

I would not have you suppose, my dear General, that I man not duty grateful for the kind offer of "symmeth". you broke the enemy's lines at Brandy Station, and as you afterwards drove the flying foe before you to his hiding place behind the fortifications of Richmond.

I would not have you suppose, my dear General, that I am not duly grateful for the kind offer of "sympathy' tendered by the Democratic Convention of New Jersey to the officers and soldiers engaged in the late war. I presume they are sorry for us that we did not keep out of the war, as they did; and, of course, we ought to soize with avidity that compliment to "white" course and "white" patriotism paid to us at the expense of the black troops. "The credit of the victories won by the Union armies are due alone to the white officers and soldiers." This quotation from the seventh resolution is as generous as it is grammatical. You and I know, as all our comrades know, that the exclusion of the black troops from a fair share of praise is as unjust as it is mean. They performed their duty with courage and fidelity, and zeal. They have proved their finees to enjoy the freedom which their valor helped to win. If, as the copperheads say, the war was waged for enancipa-

heatry, and zeal. They have proved their names to chijoy the freedom which their valor helped to win. If, as
the copperheads say, the war was waged for emancipaticn, was it not right that the race which was to be
enfranchised should share the perils of the conflict? If,
as we say, the war was prosecuted to defend the Union
and constitution of our fathers, need the copperheads
complain that negroes took their places in the ranks?
Let them grumble, no one else is hort.

I find in the fourth resolution of the Union platform a
matisfactory portrait of the people you are fighting so
ably and effectively:—"In dealing with the national
government, to which was committed the safety of the
republic in times of public danger, they cavilled where
they should have co-operated; they denounced where
they should have encouraged; they then they already
should have strengthened; and thus became largely responsible for the evils of a conflict which a united people
would have speedily erded; and in view of these facts
we are assured that in their defeat at the coming elsetion lies the only hope that New Jersey will beer a
worthy part in the solution of the great questions of
national policy which remain to be decided, and in securing the just fruits of our victory over rebellion."
Faithfully yours,

Major General Kuparance.

General Blocum, the Democratic Candi

ORDER TAKING LEAVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI—BANQUET AT VICESBURG—HIS AR-RIVAL AT SYBACUSE—HIS SPEECH, RTC.

General Slocum's order taking leave of the Department of the Mississippi is dated at Vicksburg, on the 10th, and states the case thus:—

ment of the Mississippi is dated at Vicksburg, on the 10th, and states the case thus:—

In order to avail himself of a leave of absence which has been granted him, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department.

A handsome entertainment was given to the General on the afternoon of the 15th, at Vicksburg, which was attended by many of the oldest and werthiest citizens. General Slocum, in response to a sentiment, said he believed the people of the South were honestly and faithfully returning to their allegiance, and that he was glad to believe the day was not far distant when the country would again be united. He had frequently been placed in very delicate positions, in which he found it hard to deal leuiently with the citizens, in justice to the government which had honored him with his commission, and whose interests he had to guard. He felt the consciousness of having always endeavored to do his duly, and to deal with his erring Southern friends in a manner that would most speedily bring them to their feality to the Union."

General Stocum proposed "the health of William I. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi—a sound stateman and a true patriot; may be long be sparsed to the service of the State he has served so faithfully and well."

The Vicksburg Herald save:—

The Vicksburg Herald says:—
The United States officers and our citizens mingling as pleasantly as if we had never been at war. About dark the assemblage dispersed, with the hope that the Novth and South might always meet as cordially.

THE GENERAL AT HOME.

and South might always meet as cordially.

THE GENERAL AT HOME.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28, 1565.

A screenade was given to General Slocum to night, upon his retarm from Mississippi, which was numerously attended by our citizens, irrespective of party. W. C. Ruger, Esq., was deputed by the citizens to welcome the General, and the General in response replied as follows:—

MY FELLOW CHIERDS.—For the first time since the commencement of the war I have returned to my home with the expectation of remaining here permanently. All the armed foes of our government have been subdued, and peace, with all its gentle influences, has again dawned upon our land. Already its effect is felt in every city and at every firesich. We have abundant reason to hope that civil law will soon prevail throughout the entire country, and that the question as to the treatment of the States recently in rebellion will, under the wise policy adopted by the President, be settled in a manner best calculated to promote the true interests of all classes of citizens in those States. The time having come when I could consistently leave the military services, I have returned to civil life, with an policy. On reaching home I find two parties—one a unit in supporting that policy and the other divided in regard to it. I leave it to you, my fellow citizens, to any with what party I should, as a supporter of President Johnson's efforts, have identified myself. I have enjoyed many advantages in studying the condition of the freedmen. At a proper time I shall content myself this evening with thanking you for this expression of your thin feelings towards me, and for the complimentary terms in which you have alluded to my services.

AQUATICS.

Exciting Boat Race Between the Atalanta Club of New York and the Atlantic Club of Hoboken-The New York Boatmen the Victors, &c.
The lovers of the healthful, athletic and manly aqua-

sport of boat rucing, were again treated to a splendid and exciting match, which came off yesterday afternoon in the cove off the Elysian Fields. Some weeks ago it was agreed upon between the celebrated Atalanta Boat Club of New York, and the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, to hold a friendly trial of skill in the way of a three fille rowing match, and yesterday being the appointed time several hundred invitations were previously issued to the friends of the respective boat clubs, who were duly assembled at the appointed time to witness the really beautiful contest. At three o'clock the barge Sands, in tow of a steaming, which was chartered by the Atalanta Club for the occasion, freighted with a most select party of about five hundred ladies men, left the pier ne ar the foot of Christophe street and steamed over to the race course. The yacht Maria, whose decks were densely crowded with a fash ionable party of both sexes, was also there, together with steam yachts, fall boats and small craft of every size and descrittion, which were stationed along the river at all points that were within view of the course. The Maria, with her full display of flags, reaching from stem to stern made an elegant appearance.
THE BOATS AND THRIR GREWS.

The Atalanta, six oar, lapstreak outrigger, built by George Roahr, called after the club of that name, was George Roahr, called after the club of that name, was P. anned yesterday as follows:—George Roahr, stroke; R. Russel, John Lindsey, William H. Webster, William Mainland; A. Knapp, bow oar; Seth Noyes, coxawain. The Lightfoot, six oar, built by Chris, J. Thomas, same description as the Atalanta, which has been previously described, and owned by the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hocken, was manned by the following gentlemen:—John White, bow oar; W. B. Arnold, J. E. Russel, Charles E. Tuttle; W. J. Frinck, stroke; J. B. Tuttle, coxawain. The judges for the Atlantics, F. M. Tuttle and W. A. Butter. Referee, T. B. Bleccker, of the Bergen Polus Boat Club. The colors of the former club were white and red, while the latter were white with blue trimmings. Either crew presented a most unique and elegant appearance as they sat in their striking regalia awaiting the signal for their departure.

sat in their striking regalia awaiting the signal for their departure.

THE START.

At five o'clock, the Atlantics having won the "toss" for choice of position, both boats took their respective places abreast of the Mutual, which was the judges' boat, and was anchored directly off the New York Yacht Club house, at the Elysian Fields. The necessary instructions as to the course were then imparted to the coxswains of the boats, and precisely at two minutes past five the signal "go" was given in a clear and loud tone by the judge, and at that instant, as if propelled by the same individual stroke, both vessels shot forward in beautiful style, eliciting enthusiastic cheers from all parties, adont and ashore. They continued almost bow to bow for six hundred yards or so, wind and tide being in their favor roing up; but gradually the Atlanta gained on her competitor about two boats' length, and kept her advantage well until rounding the stake boat, when the Atlantic made well up to her and held her own well for some distance; but the Atlantas were not to be easily beaten, and giving way with a will, soon greatly outdistanced the Atlantics. Approaching the judges' boat they were loudly cheered, and as they rounded to the winning ground the Maria fired her signal gun, which lent great eclut to 'the truly exciting scene. The entire course, a mile and a half going and the same returning, was made in the remarkably short space of twenty-one minutes and twenty seconds. The Lightfoot, of the Atlantics, coming in eighteen seconds later, was also the recipient of a hearty cheer.

Was also the recipient of a hearty cheer.

THE RESULT.

The Atlantics were then declared the victors, and on invitation of their Hoboken friends repaired to their boathouse and partook of an elegant collation in the utmost good feeling. Several moneys, as a matter of course, exchanged ownership, many bets having been made on this race within the past few days, either party feeling sanguine of the success of their favorite club. We understand it is the intention of those clubs to have another friendly thit ere long.

The Pittsburg Regatts.

Priviture, Pa., Sept. 30, 1865.
The long talked of five mile four oared boat race came off this afternoon. Immense crowds of people assembled along the wharves and on the steamboats in river to witness the contest. The following boats en crew; the Friendship, manned by a Pittsburg crew, an the New York, manned by a New York crew. Th Xanthe broke an oar at the start, thus leaving the con test to the New York and the Friendship. The New test to the New York and the Friendship. The New York was ahead a part of the distance, but lost ground in rounding the stakeboat. The Friendship came in two lengths ahead. Time, thirty-two-timinutes, twenty-six seconds. The time of the New York was thirty-two minutes, thirty-two seconds.

A large amount of money changed hands, the odds being on the Pittsburg boat.

In the single scell race, competed for by boys, over two miles, Fasor, of Philadelphia, won in fourteen minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

The Chauncey Johnson Case.

The examination of Charles Jones, alias Chaunce Johnson, on the charge of spealing \$25,000 from the banking house of August Belmont & Co., No. 50 Wall street, took place before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs.

street, took place before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday morning.

The complaint against Chauncey was made by Mr. Frederick William Weiss, cashier in the house of Belmont & Co. He testified that on the afternoon of the robbery Johnson entered their place of business and asked about exchange and about two bonds. After Johnson left the witness missed his bonds.

John Hine, Jm, a clerk in the banking house, deposed that Johnson came into the place and romained at the cashier's desk such a longth of time as to excite his suspicions; shortly after two o'clock Chauncey left the place, and so did the witness, and they passed each other in the street; soon after Mr. Hine returned to his desk, and Johnson again made his appearance, but subsequently left in company with two gentlemen who had been there transacting some business; fifteen minutes afterwards the bonds were missedgirom the desk of Mr. Weiss.

sterwards the bonds were missedsfrom the desk of Mr. Weiss.

Jacob Burkhardt, copying clerk in the office of Belmont & Co., testified that about half-past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo he saw Johnson have his left arm over the railing, 'eaching for soffething behind the railing which lay on Mr. Weiss' desk; he advanced to Johnson and asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he wanted to see Mr. Weiss, the Cashler, and then went away; as the Weiss, the Cashler, and then went away; as the witness was advancing towards him Johnson withdrew his hand, pleaced it on the railing, his chin resting upon his hand; he had a slip of paper in his hand an something resembling a lead pencil; the witness then went out to a broker's office, and on his return Weiss asked him if he had seen anybody.

The further examination of the case stands adjourned till to-morrow (Monday) morning.

News from the Pacific. San Faarcisco, Sept. 26, 1865.
The reduced rate of interest is leading to speculation in merchandise. Codice, candles, meat, provisions, oils, with the exception of olive, soap, lard, butter and spirits,

are among the goods that are advancing.

In response to the improvement the list of mining stocks and all articles of prime necessity are much

The stock of goods on band [generally is small, and

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29, 1865. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have been for several mouths surveying the ground at the Sierra Nevada Mountains, preparatory to the final location of the route across the mountains. They find they are able to construct a road from the summit of the mountains to the Tucker river on a grade not exceeding ninety feet per mile, and where they expected a grade of one hun-dred and five feet.

An incendiary fire at Portland, Oregon, had destroyed property valued at twenty thousand dollars. The recent heavy rains have considerably damaged the harvest in Oregon.

Pressured, Sept. 30, 1868.

An important suit has been brought here in the United liates Circuit Court, against Prather and Duncan, of Pit hole City. The suit is to enforce the contract of sale of the celebrated Holmden farm, on Pithole Creek, on which is located the great flowing Pithole wells, and also the city of Pithole. The value of the property involved is estimated at between four and five millions of dollars. The complainants allege that the written contract of sale was for thirteen hundred thousand dollars, that the production of the farm has greatly increased, and that Prather and Duncan refuse to carry out the contract. Cul. H.S. H. Swip

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Complicity of High Rebel Officials in the Andersonville Atrocities.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Pobert E. Lee, Howell Cobb, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert Ould and Ex-Governor Brown Summoned as Witnesses for the Defence.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL. 20.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1865 washington, sept. 30, 1800.

The trial of Captain Wirz is expected to last several weeks longer. The examination of witnesses for the defence proceeds slowly, the counsel taking care to thoroughly sift them all for the purpose, it appears, of establishing the following facts, namely:—That the conduct of absent from Andersoaville when many of the alleged atrocities were committed; that he was not responsible that he never maltreated anybody, nor acted wilfully and maliciously; that, although the rules of the prison were stringent and there was a lack of physical comfort, the old Dutch Captain, as his counsel calls him, was not responsible to the extent contained in the charges against him—in a word, that the evidence for the government will not justify his conviction.

A subpoens for General Robert E. Lee was sent off this norning, and it is expected that he will arrive here by the middle of next week.

General Joseph E. Johnson and Colonel Robert Ould are also summoned to appear as witnesses for the defence. relation to the question of the exchange of prisoners and counsel expects to show by him that it was not the fault of the rebel government that the exchange of prisoners was not sooner effected.

In view of the notoriety of these parties additional interest will be given to the proceedings.

Proceedings of the Commission.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1865. The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day. Captain Wright, ex-Quartermaster at Andersonville. seeded R. B. Winder at that post; the tents of his regi ment were taken for the use of the hospital; he sought but fatled to obtain more for that purpose; as to lumber he was equally unsuccessful, the owners not having been paid for what they had previously furnished; an injune from cutting timber; he had never seen Captain Wire

Mr. BAKER-Did von hear Captam Wirs o the bad condition of affairs?

rations, but his acts. Colonel Curses remarked that Mr. Baker had asked

Mr. Barra said it was compount, according to the rules of law, to show the kindly disposition of the accured, in order to refute the allegations that he wilfully and maliciously murdered or makreated the prisoners.

The Court remarked that they had over and over again

Mr. Baker said he designed to show that Captain Wirz condition of the prisoners.

Mr. Baken then withdrew the question and prepared another—namely: Do you know of any acts on the part of Captain Wirz to ameliorate the condition of the

The witness replied that he could not think of any; witness never heard that any soldiers received a for-lough for abooting Union prisoners; he had repeatedly

The witness replied that he could not think of any; witness never heard that any soldiers received a furtious from botting Union prisoners; he had repeatedly carried vegetables into the stockade for the relief of the prisoners after showing Capt. Wirz what he had for them; Captain Wirz permitted Masonic honors to be paid to deceased prisoners; Lieutenant Davis was in charge when Captain Wirz was sick.

Cross examined by Colonel Currars—The witness had no personal knowledge of what Captain Wirz did in the stockade put prisoners in the stockade he knew the accused put prisoners in the stocka and chain gang; Turner, who had charge of the dogs, told the witness that Captain Wirz had promised him thirty dollars apiece for capturing prisoners, but the witness refused to pay him, not believing him to be entitled to the money.

Judge Ball, of Georgia, who had testified for the prosecution, was called as a witness for the defence. He said he was employed by a man named Dykes, against Colonel Gibbs and Captain Wright, to restrain them by an injunction from using Dykes ground for burias purposes and cutting timber on it; Dykes subsequently withdrew his bill voluntarily, and the witness described that the land in the immediate vicinity of Andersonville was a poor pine between; its chief value consisted government for any loss be might austain; the witness described that the land in the immediate vicinity of Andersonville was a poor pine between; its chief value consisted in its timber, which could be sold to railroad companies for fuel or cream ties; Captain Wirz, whose appearance was that of a man just reconverse from a spell of sickness; he was feelle and emaciated; dogs are used in Georgia for tracking felons, violators of law, and runnway slaves, but by the laws of that State nobody could be pursued by vicious and savage dogs.

Colonel Currax objected to the witness proceeding further on that point in the manufacture of the country of the proceeding to the deciation to show that the people of the South were bound by la

discuss it. It was known in the was sorred.

Colonel Chirman—I did not know that your office was a souchuse souldo use.

Mr. Barka said he was discussing this case so that fruch proceedings might be stopped.

The Court—Everybody knows the custom in examining witnesses.

The Court—Everybody knows the custom in examining witnesses.

Mr. Barar.—Then why lug these things into the case. The Court—Why do you take offence?

Mr. Barar.—Because it looks unkind and very bad. The Covar, after voting, announced the objection not sustained.

Examination by Mr. Barar.—Witness had not acted as counsel or adviser for Captain Wirz, nor had he advised how the defence ought to be shaped; he had not intimated anything about the defence any more than in his conversation as a witness.

W. D. Hammock, of the rebel army, testified that he never saw any of his men shoot federal prisoners but had seen them after they were shot. Captain Wirz asvor, to his knowledge, promised fortoughs for shooting prisoners; the order was that if the squade could not account for their mea they should be deprived of their

rations; no orders were issued to take from Stoneman's raiders anything more than money; knives and forks, and such other articles as they had stelen from the residents of the country through which they had passed, were taken from them; rebel soldiers were punished just the same as Union prisoners.

The Commission here adjourned until Monday.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proclamation of Governor Sharkey-Action on the Negro Question-Freedmen to Have the Privileges of the Civil Courts-Distinctions of Color Abolished

Governor Sharkey to-day issued a proclamation ac-epting the proposition of Colonel Thomas, Assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Mississippi, transferring the right of trying all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved from the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil authority, upon condition that the provisional government of that State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force except so far as these laws make distinction on account of color. The negroes are also to be protected in person and property.

They can be sued and bave the right to sue. They are also to be competent witnesses according to the laws of

The News, in an editorial, denounces the act as an encroachment upon the rights of the whites and says it will be repudiated by the people.

The Mutiny on the Ship Calhoun. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

crew of the ship Calhoun—was resumed this morning. A considerable number of the friends of the accused were in court, who seemed to be deeply interested in the pro

enger by the Calhoun, called for the defence, and who estified that he was on deck on the morning of the difthe cook soon after a few of the sailors had assembled fall at the galley door; some of the sailors were trying to kick him; the boatswain came forward and then wen aft; cook got up and walked into the galley; heard some one cry out, "Clear away those passengers;" saw the contswain with a pistol and cuttass; he fired; some o the crew were at the end of the forward house and some at the door of the passengers' galley; the men had at the door of the passengers' galley; the men had no aticks or knives in their hands at the time of the difficulty with the cook; Adams, one of the crew, was stabled; was on deck on the morning of the 24th; the crew went aft when the pilot bust was near; they asked the captain if the beat-swain and third mate wer' in irons; captain said no; they said they wished that they should be put in irons, as they were afraid they would make their escape: the captain said he had them in a sale place, in the lazarette, where they would not rest out except through the wheel-house; the crew ald that there must be some communication between the lazarette and the cabin, as they were not seen going down there; the captain said he would show them the place to satisfy them; two of the crew then went down; they came back and reported to the rest of the crew that they saw no place there by which they could escape; the men said they wanted them confined in a room in the forward house, where they could lave an eye on them; the captain would not let them go forward, but said he would put them in a room in the wheelhouse, and if they chose they could take one or two men out of each watch to guard them; the men were satisfied and nothing was done; the men addressed the captain in a docent, respectable manner, the same as any body of sailour would making a request of the captain, the rafe confinement of the mate and boat-wan was acked for by the passengers as well as by the crew; the passengers and not a speak, but the sailors said they wanted to see the two men safely delivered up to the proper amborities at Ke York; when the captain of the cutter came on board, it two priseners were immediately set at liberty; about two hours afterwards the crow were put in irons; heard the fourth mate, on the morning after the difficulty, say that the beatewards the crow were put in irons; heard the continement of the man, and that he feared "I

fourth wate, on the morning after the difficulty, say tha the boatswain had shot the man, and that he feared "I would end this way."

Gross-examined—Was within eight feet of the galley when the trouble with the cook obstarred; the first he saw of violence was the cook falling at the galley door; saw the men attempt to kick him; afterwards, in a minute or two, the row was over; saw the cook get up and go into the galley without help; he appeared to have been hurt; had his hand on his side as if in pain there; saw no blood at all; the trouble was all over when the boatswain came on deck.

James Roberts, passenger by the Calhoun, was standing at the passengers' galley door on the morning of the 21st; saw one or two of the crew go into the cook's galley; heard the cook any that they could "go to hell; it was quite goed enough for them;" immediately after saw a portion of the crew rush on to the galley; heard the cook cry out, and soon after saw him sitting down in the galley bleeding; then heard the report of firearms; heard four or five shots fired; did not see who fired the shots; soon after saw a man dying on the deck; on the 24th the crew asked the captain if he had any objection to their placing a guard over the two men in confinement; the captain said he had not if they promised not on molest them; they replied they did not want to me.

safe confinement of the men at the request of the passencers.

John Loftus, passencers cook, was in the galley on the morning of the 21st; went outside; may some of the crew at the ship cook a galley; saw them dispersing at the same time and going forward; saw the cook go into the galley, and in a minute and a half afterwards saw the boatswain come aft; he shouted "Clear the way, you sons of bitches, I shall shoot one-half of them fellows;" stood there till he fired three shots; most of the crew were them at the forecastle; a few of them were at the door of the passengers' galley; saw a man fall at the forecastle door, shot through the breast; the men had no knives or sticks in their hands.

The witness was cross-examined, but nothing important was elicited.

The case was then adjourned till Monday morning.

The Commissioner has granted bail in five hundred dollars each, except in the case of Breen and Casey, who, as alleged, were ringleaders; their bail is fixed at one thousand dollars each.

A Lawyer Charged With Palse Pre-

Mr. Francis J. Tucker, a lawyer having an office at 757
Broadway, and living at 57 Vandam street, was given in
charge of Sergeant Webb, of the Sixteenth precinct, on
a charge of false pretinces preferred against him by
Samuel J. Pollock, third teller of the Continental National Bank of this city. As the case is peculiar in some of its features and somewhat complicated we give the

Samuel J. Pollock, third teller of the Continental National Bank of this city. As the case is peculiar in some of its features and somewhat complicated we give the affidavit of the complainant, which is as follows:—

Samuel J. Pollock, of No. 309 Hicks street, Brooklyn, third teller in the Continental National Bank of New York, being sworn, say that he has been acquainted with Francis J. Tucker about five years; that on or about the 13th of September, 1856, said Tucker cane and equanted with Francis J. Tucker about five years; that on or about the 13th of September, 1856, said Tucker cane and deponent unknewn, and handed to deponent a draft drawn by the National City Bank, Earnes, Allen & Co., bankers, for \$209 99 on the Chemical Bank of New York, signed "Ed. C. Allen, cashier," to the order of H. Hanford, and purporting to have been endorsed by said H. Hanford, that raid Tucker, there and then, represented said unknown man or said Hanford, the endorser of said draft; that raid Tucker, there and then, represented said unknown man or said Hanford, the endorser of said draft; that Tucker at the request of deponent put his name undermeath that of said Hanford, errifying the same to be torrect; that said Tucker thore and then saked the deponent to cash the said draft, and that bell ving the representations of said Tucker with regard to the difference of said draft were correct, deponent went to his drawer for the purpose of cashing said draft; that deponent, finding that he had not sufficient money, weat to the first teller of the bank in which deponent is employed, as aforesaid, and obtained his certificate of the correctnees of the endorsement on said draft, and thereupon told said Tucker he could get the same cashed at the aforement in said Tucker has been informed by said H. Hanford, the person to whose order said draft was payable, that some person tole the same from the Pest Office and forged the endorsement of the said Hanford thereon; therefore set forth.

Justice Lewiwith required Mr. Tucker to give bell i

The Sistence of Char . The Free schools attached to the Church of St. Jo! ... she Evangehat, on Fiftieth street, and under the care of the Sisters of Charity, are much in the care of the Sisters of Charity, are much in the care of the Sisters of Charity are in charge of the good siste of the good

ALABAMA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION

President Johnson Asked to Grant a General Amnesty and Pardon to the Southern People.

Negro Testimony Excluded from the Civil Courts.

Details of the Circumstances Attending the Passage of the Bill Abolishing Slavery.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR PARSONS.

The Financial Credit of the State Must be Preserved and the Poor Must be Fed.

The Work of the Convention

MONTGOMEST, Sept. 29, 1865.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance, by a vote of 59 to 16, which practically abolishes the right of admission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difwhite and negroes. This is to continue until the ad-journment of the next Legislature, giving that body the

privilege of making the organic law of Alabama MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20, 1865. The Alabama State Convention adjourned to day.

A memorial was adopted praying President Johnson to grant a general amnesty and pardon to the Southern

people of Alabama have given unmistakeable evidence of their logalty, they therefore pray that the President will withdraw the troops from the State.

The constitution as amended was adopted. The resolution of adjournment provides that the Convention may be called together by the President of the Convention on or before the 24th of September next.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

The 22d ay of September, 1865, has placed the seal orever upon the institution of slavery in the State of Alabama. Iy a vote almost unanimous (eighty-nine to three) they lave decided to do what four years ago they declared the every chivalric sen of the South wo rather than field to. This has not been accom-

and a long discussion in convention assembled.

The discussion to day has been principally in opposition to the abstitute offered by Mr. White, of Tolhdege,
teeption of a few remarks of Mr. White, by the Convention of the important sub-

nothing else! ift for them to do, and submitted with a good grace. It is especially aligned by source of the second of the secon

Second—When the Second—When the meal and sail to this seventy-two destitute of which numbered, thirty-nine thousant You can readily a composing your had be smaller or greater of wital importance their real and importance their real and importance will soon be upon the crib nor meat in possesses redoubled carnestly invoked in Upon representat Cherokee, I made a United States in behild county, and forly the

STATEMENT OF TI GE CONDITION OF THE STATE
TREASURY . SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

Tollance in the Transit of September 30, 1894. \$3,713,969
Receipts from September 20, 1864, to May
24, 1865, (includin | \$406,765 98, transferred from Military Department)....... 3,776,188

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
Receipts from July 20 to date,
Disbursements to date.

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